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The Common Cause

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

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All MSS. and letters relating thereto should be addressed to the Editor, THE COMMON CAUSE, *Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, W. 1]*

Notes and News.

The Moral Question.

A debate on the conditions affecting the morals and health of our troops in France took place in the House of Lords on April 11th. It was initiated by the Archbishop of Canterbury who said that, although it was the *maisons tolérées* which had led him to raise the question, the fact that these houses had now been put out of bounds for our troops did not, in his opinion, make further discussion unnecessary. The Primate dealt with the conditions generally, Lord Willoughby de Broke called the special attention of the House to the Order in Council (40D) which directs that a woman suffering from venereal disease in a communicable form, and having solicited sexual intercourse with a member of His Majesty's Forces, shall be guilty of a summary offence under the Defence of the Realm Act. His lordship spoke of the strong opposition to this Order which was already arising among serious people; and in this he was afterwards supported by Lord Crewe. It would seem from Lord Derby's reply that the authorities are still almost entirely unconscious of the deep sense of injustice which this Order has created, and of the really disastrous result it may have in dividing the forces of those who are labouring to stop the spread of the pestilence and of all that it connotes. There are several points which must be kept constantly in mind by the military authorities, and by all social reformers, if these attempts are to be successful. The first is the real and terrible urgency of the problem: there is the immediate danger that the disease will so undermine the health of our fighting forces as to unfit them for the great struggle in which they are engaged, and there is the more distant but not less dreadful peril that the pestilence will be carried far and wide through the towns and hamlets and countrysides, not of Great Britain only, but of all her daughter lands. The second point is that the problem cannot be dealt with by measures which have been stated to be ineffectual by such experts as Flexner, and the Royal Commission which recently enquired into these matters in our own country, and which arouse a bitter sense of injustice in a large section of the community. The third point is that all the evidence goes to show that the *right* way of dealing with this scourge is by constructive measures, constructive religion, constructive science, and a constructive administration. One cannot make people good by punishment and disgrace and ostracism; one cannot make people healthy by penalising them for revealing that they are diseased, but only by encouraging them to come and be treated; one cannot keep people from vicious pleasures by making their lives dull and colourless, but one may do so by offering them something better in the way of pleasure and of the natural human happiness for which all creatures, and especially all young creatures, constantly crave. We hope to deal with the new Bill on sexual morals introduced by Earl Beauchamp in our next issue.

Report on the W.A.A.C.

The Report of the five Commissioners who were sent to France by the Ministry of Labour to enquire into the charges against the W.A.C.C. is very satisfactory reading. The "charges" were, for the most part, no charges but vague allegations which melted away like mist before investigation. The Commissioners were Mrs. Deane Streatfield, Miss Violet Markham, Miss Carlin, Miss Ritson and Miss Varley. Their report is given at some length in *The Times* and *Daily Telegraph* of Monday, April 15th, and should be studied by those who have ever had any doubts. The Commissioners report that the stories against the W.A.A.C. are "slanderous and untrue," and that "the nation is being well and faithfully served by the women of the Corps." In calling attention to the increase in the difficulties of administration likely to be experienced as the corps grows in size, the Commissioners recommend that the utmost care should be exercised in the selection of the *personnel* drafted to France, especially those for the advanced posts. The choice of administrators is, of course, of paramount importance. It is further recommended that very carefully selected Women Patrols or police should be added to the existing organisation dealing with the W.A.A.C. The report also draws attention to the excellent work that is being done for the girls by the Y.W.C.A.

Women and the University of Cambridge.

A movement has begun among members of the Cambridge Senate to promote the full membership of women in the University. The basis of the claim is the greatly increased share that women have recently taken in higher education, in research, in the medical profession, and in the public service. The signatories of this appeal state that in their opinion the time has passed for half measures, and that the distinguished staffs of Girton and Newnham are no longer to be kept in a position of inferiority, with their students working in the University on sufferance, and without full recognition. It is suggested that the University should give early and full consideration to the matter, and that the Council of the Senate should be advised to report on the measures necessary for effecting this object.

Ministry of Health.

Dr. Addison, Minister of Reconstruction, in his reply to a deputation of representatives of the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organisations and of the Labour Party urging the immediate establishment of a Ministry of Health, said that just before Easter he had concluded the negotiations in which he had been engaged for some months at the Prime Minister's request. He hoped to present his proposals to the Government as soon as the present crisis in the fortunes of the nation's armies had become less acute.

Nurses' Leave.

An Army Council Instruction has been issued, stating that whenever possible leave is in future to be given to nurses to the full amount of the regulation scale. This allows forty-two days a year for matrons, thirty-five for sisters, twenty-eight for staff-nurses and assistant nurses (the new grade for promoted V.A.D.'s), and for V.A.D. members and military probationers seven days during their first six months and fourteen days in each six months afterwards.

The Education Bill.

The Committee stage of the Education Bill has had to be postponed on account of the urgent business now before Parliament.

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Head Office:—

39, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Funds nearly	*Founded*
£3,000,000	**1830**

LIFE ASSURANCE FOR WOMEN.

Recognising the increasing importance of LIFE ASSURANCE FOR WOMEN, this Society has issued a leaflet explaining the methods by which a woman can make provision for her later years, or, in case of early death, for those who may be dependent upon her. A copy of the leaflet and any other information required will be forwarded on application.

THIS SOCIETY BEING A MUTUAL ONE ALL THE PROFITS BELONG TO THE MEMBERS.

(Fill Up, Cut Out, and Forward)

To the Actuary & Manager,
National Mutual Life Assurance Society,
39, King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2.

Please forward me a copy of leaflet "Life Assurance for Women," and quote rates applicable to age.....next birthday.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Sir Douglas Haig writes:—

"The excellent services of the Y.W.C.A. are too well known to need further commendation on my part. But I wish to say how much all of us in the British Forces in France appreciate the invaluable work which the Association has recently undertaken for the comfort of the W.A.A.C."

£202 is still needed to complete the "COMMON CAUSE" Hut

on Salisbury Plain.

Building is going on as fast as war conditions permit. The walls and doors are ready. The W.A.A.C. are most eagerly waiting for its completion, and often parties of the girls walk over to inspect the progress of the Hut.

Y.W.C.A

Please contribute something towards the HEALTH, HAPPINESS, and COMFORT of the W.A.A.C. girls who are working so bravely to help our men at the front

Of the £750 originally asked to provide and equip this Hut, £548 has already been generously subscribed by readers of the "COMMON CAUSE," but £202 is still urgently needed to enable us to complete the work and make the Hut ready for the girls to use.

Donations should be sent to the Editor of the "COMMON CAUSE," Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, W.1.

In Time of Peril.

At the time of writing, the people of this country are enduring the gravest anxiety which they have ever yet borne. Last Saturday, all our hearts were moved by Sir Douglas Haig's words. In telling the troops that they were fighting with their backs to the wall, and that on the conduct of each one of them depended the safety of their homes and the future of mankind, he made us at home realise the position of the Army, and it is naturally impossible to think of anything else. For the Army that is in peril, and which is enduring suffering that we can hardly imagine on behalf of the whole nation, is different from any Army that has ever fought before. It is composed of British people from the five continents of the world, the great mass of whom have come together of their own free will, to fight for a common civilisation and for common ideals. It is fighting over the graves of those who have already died for those ideals. It represents the people in a way that no other British Army has ever done. One might almost say that it is the people. In it men of all classes, all occupations, all types and temperaments are fighting side by side. There is hardly a home through the whole length and breadth of the land which has not someone who belonged to it among the fallen or among those who are fighting now. For the first time, too, the Army has women attached to it as an essential part of its organisation.

A week ago we were reminded by President Wilson that among the things which the German military programme—if it were carried out—would tread underfoot were the rights of the common people, of women, and of all the weak. It is perhaps the first time in which the rights of women have been recognised in a great international pronouncement. This terrible time does indeed, we believe, mark the beginning of a new relation between the sexes among the nations that defend civilisation. At last men—and even statesmen—are beginning to understand that in every land, women are part of the people, that they are as willing to make sacrifices as the men and do not want thanking any more than the men, because the country is *their's* as it is the men's, and the ideals of humanity are their's too as they are the men's. There can be no real and permanent division between the interests of men and women. The divisions that have arisen are the results of false civilisation or of the lack of civilisation. They will be wiped out as mankind progresses. The present agony has already wiped out some of them, and they can never return, for when once men and women have felt their unity at any point, they can never quite forget it again.

And now we come to the practical question which is in the minds of so many women at this time. Will not the British Government make fresh efforts to use women in this time of supreme need? At this moment it is hurrying through a Man-Power Bill, the drastic nature of whose provisions has come to many as a surprise. But up till the time we write there has been no mention of Woman-Power by those responsible for the bill, and many of us have shared the surprise expressed by Miss Violet Markham in her letter to the *Times* on April 12th. The fact is the Government has never learnt how to use women, and it never will learn how to use them till it consults much more widely with women of tried capacity and with the great responsible women's organisations—*and takes their advice.*

It must not be supposed that we are advocating conscription of women. This is far from being our intention. Even those who think conscription right in itself, or a necessary evil will, we believe, recognise that it should not be applied to any class of citizens until that class has had the fullest possible chances of voluntary enlistment. What we do advocate is that the Government should *at once* seek the help of leading women of all kinds and of the women's organisations, especially those that deal with the training of women and girls. Such an organisation as Women's Service could, we believe, be of infinite value to the Government at this moment, if its unique experience were used to supplement the work of the Labour Exchanges.

Of course it would be folly to ignore the fact that neither men nor women who are enrolled now can help to avert the immediate peril. Long before they can be trained it will have been faced out and (we believe) overcome. But this dangerous moment is not the last, and even though the acuteness of our anxiety may be relieved, the great strain upon the nation is bound to go on for a long, long time to come. Even in the immediate present, we believe that much better use could be made of the women who are already trained, if only the Government were more ready to take the advice of their own women leaders as to the use of them. And as to the future, more than we can possibly estimate now will depend on the unity of the men and women of the country, or their consciousness of unity, and on the Government's recognition of it.

There is no waste of energy or disloyalty to our common trouble in pressing for the removal of sex barriers now, for those barriers are holding down the woman power of the country and making it less effective for the nation than it might be. At this time, when we cannot help knowing that everything that we hold dear on earth is in danger, we are deeply conscious of our unity with the men of the country, and the equality we ask for is, before all else, the equality of a common service.

The Woman M.P.

By Mrs. Philip Snowden.

The woman Member of Parliament is not a strange, new thing in the earth. Norway, Finland, and several of the United States of America have had women representatives in their respective Legislatures for a considerable number of years. Last year a woman, Miss Jeanette Rankin, was elected by the State of Montana, Representative to the United States Congress.

The enfranchisement of six millions of women having become an accomplished fact in this country, women are beginning to turn their attention to the question of the woman representative in the British House of Commons. A woman is at this hour seeking to test the legality of her claim to be nominated for Parliament. On April 19th, we shall know the views of the Keighley Returning Officer on the matter. It is understood that either an acceptance or a rejection of Miss Boyle's nomination leaves the official open to an action at law, as the common law may be variously interpreted. But a vindictive pursuit of a hapless Returning Officer is no part of the women's purpose. The establishment by law, clear and unmistakably, of the right to which they believe themselves entitled is their sole desire. Whatever the immediate result, it is quite certain that the agitation will be pressed, if necessary, to the break-down of this last haunt of political sex-privilege.

So far, the criticism of the proposal appears to be very mild. Many newspapers suggest, in advance of all general controversy, the advisability or probability of the removal of this sex-barrier with all the rest. The country is absorbed in much more anxious and important affairs and cannot reasonably be expected to interest itself enthusiastically at present in a proposal which, even in normal times, would appear to be only relatively important. Moreover, the proposal to elect women to Parliament is but a pale shadow of the revolution which was effected when six millions of women were given the Parliamentary vote. Many who opposed woman suffrage were supporters of the woman M.P. They believed that, by process of selection, only capable and exceptional women, who would not endanger the State, would be elected, whilst the uninformed votes of masses of women might well, on occasion, bring the State to the verge of ruin.

There *is* opposition, of course; and it comes partly from reluctant women, who doubt the powers of their own sex to do what has hitherto in this country been done by men, and partly from men who fear the competition of women in this as in other things, and picture the benches of the House of Commons filled with women, and themselves crowded out. They are like certain people who opposed the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, vaguely fearing compulsion where permission only was intended. To give women leave to be Members of Parliament is not to make them into M.P.'s. The constituencies will decide that. And the constituencies will not be very easy to please, particularly the women voters. There is very little danger of women voting for a woman simply because she is a woman. Invariably women set for themselves a very high standard, and it may be safely assumed that a woman who can satisfy an average British Electorate about her qualifications will be a fit and proper person to be a member of the House of Commons.

In emphasising this point, that the constituency will decide whether the contesting man or woman is the most suitable person to represent it, it is well to regard the value to the community of this healthful competition between men and women. If it be true that only the exceptional woman will run the political gauntlet, exceptional men will be needed if they are to have any chance of winning. This is good. It is not good for the community that the area of selection of its public servants should be limited either to one class or one sex. The State is entitled to the best services of the best citizens it possesses, irrespective of sex. History and the sad facts of the present prove that there is not available for the government of the country so great a host of competent men that the help of women is not needed. There is no department of national activity for which the services of women are not loudly and persistently claimed. The country's Government, no less than its Industry, might well look to women to help in this terrible present.

The practical question at once emerges: What is to be hoped from the woman Member of Parliament?

It is impossible to be too clear that nothing valuable need be expected from the woman in Parliament unless she be qualified for her work. There are many women known to every reader whom she would regret to see in Parliament as keenly as she hates and fears the presence there of an equal number of men she knows. There is very little to be hoped from the public representative, woman or man, who is not a person of high principle, lofty idealism, wide knowledge, human sympathy, common sense, with a passion for service and the health and ability to serve. Given these high gifts, and there are women who possess some or all of them, there is no reason why a woman should not serve her country in Parliament with at least as great a service as a man of equal gifts.

The war has been a terrible demonstration of the fact that there is no question, whether of war or peace, in which women are not as deeply concerned as men. The divisions of political interest in the future will not be (they ought never to have been) between those of women and those of men. The new division will be upon certain definite principles of government, of foreign relationship, of economic development; of social and industrial organisations; and it will be on both sides in the controversy that women, like men, will be found. They will win ultimately, who can convince the constituencies that in their principles lies the greatest hope of happiness and the largest opportunity for the whole people, and the clearest promise for the world's peace.

When the war is over it will be the business of the Government, national and local, to help to reconstruct the life of the nation on finer lines to nobler ends. There must be an end to the dreadful, grinding poverty, the dull hopelessness, the awful despair of the many. The masses of slum-dwellings must be abolished and good houses be built in their place. There must be better care of the nation's mothers and children. Industry must be organised to provide good, well-paid work for all. The level and quality of education must be raised and it must be available for all. The sick and the wounded must be properly cared for. The haunts of vice and self-indulgence must be swept away and their unhappy victims helped and restored. These, and many more similar problems, must occupy the attention of legislators if the country is to come through its time of trial to a new and better life, which shall be part of the return to those who are left for the sacrifices of those who are gone. To this work, the woman M.P. with her detailed, working knowledge of domestic things, and of the needs of the home, the woman and the child, will be able to contribute something of special value both in debate and in committee.

A special value attaching to her presence in the House is this: that on matters which touch in a special way upon the liberty and happiness of women, she can speak the thoughts of women with a simplicity and directness which is difficult for men. The body of questions suggested by the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, to be soon reintroduced, is an example of this.

It was always an offence against truth to imply that women were a superior race of beings, and that the mere granting of the vote to them would bring a new Heaven and a new Earth. There is no special woman's or man's point of view about most of the problems which engage the minds of thoughtful people. Wisdom and folly are the portion of men and women alike, and will be so till the end of time. But there is just one ground for hoping that a more rapid advance towards a better world will be made as a result of the entry of women into responsible public life. Women have learnt, through suffering and experience, to put a higher value on human life than men. They risk everything in giving life to their children. They devote themselves to their nurture and training during the larger part of their lives. They will not so readily yield to the claim of inevitability for the unnatural destroyers of their precious handiwork—war, poverty and vice. Their ignorance and bad training are gradually yielding to knowledge and reason, hitherto and for so many generations denied them in the mass. Through their love and their new knowledge together they will cease quietly to accept the authority of others, but will think for themselves and come more rapidly than men have done to the wise solution of those grave problems, the mishandling of which has robbed them of their sons in war, destroyed them through disease or left them and their children to struggle miserably and at last to die in poverty and despair.

Notes from Ireland.

In all the turmoil and heat of controversy over the conscription question in Ireland there is one aspect of the matter which is perhaps hardly realised by English readers. Those in whose ears the thudding of the guns in France echoes continually must find it hard to have patience with the demand that the question of another 100,000 or 200,000 men for the Army shall be left to wait for the months which must elapse before a new Legislature can be set up. What does it matter which Parliament decides the question? If the men are needed, let them be secured immediately. Yet no demand is more characteristic of the Irish people than this, and nothing is more in keeping with the present political situation in Ireland. As a writer in the current issue of the *Contemporary Review* says: "Ireland has always been moved more by the romance and sentiment and emotion engendered by the cause of national independence than by any practical considerations arising out of it." So it is at the present crisis. The strength of the opposition to conscription lies in the fact that it is being imposed by the will of what is regarded by many as a "foreign Parliament." This attitude may be entirely wrong, but the fact remains, and is one more illustration of that curious preoccupation of Ireland with the form rather than with the practical result of government. The success of the Irish Republican movement is another example of the same tendency. Where else would a movement based on the abstract ideal of Republican government have attained such dimensions To quote again: "There is not a passage kindling to those social grievances of the workers of Ireland which are due less to English government than to Irishmen themselves. . . . All that Sinn Fein had to offer to Labour at the recent Conference in Dublin was a declaration that the worker was entitled to fair and reasonable wages, and a recommendation that Irish trade unions affiliated with English organisations should cut the connection."

The typical English cry is: "Never mind how the thing is done; if it is necessary, let it be done at once." The typical Irish attitude is: "The thing itself may be right or wrong, but the way makes it wrong in any case." This preoccupation with the form of government rather than the results is one reason for the comparatively slow progress of the organised women's movement in Ireland. In this connection all workers in non-party movements will welcome the recent decision of the Executive Committee of the Trade Union Congress of Ireland to secure direct representation for Irish Labour in Parliament, whether that Parliament sit at Westminster or College Green. This decision to put forward Labour candidates to contest industrial seats in the direct interest of Labour, without regard to any other political parties—Unionist, Nationalist, or Republican—is a new departure in Irish political life which must have wide and far-reaching results.

It is a decision, also, which must profoundly interest all associations of organised women, such as the Women's Political League, working in an industrial centre, dealing with problems of vital interest to Labour. Hitherto organised Labour in Ireland has dealt mainly with the old Trade Union problems—increase of wages, shortening of hours of labour, &c. If this step forward on the part of the Executive Committee means that in future there will be a definite Labour Party concerning itself with such matters as housing and education, and willing to face the problems involved in the questions of equal pay for equal work, and equal opportunity for men and women, then indeed there is a wide prospect opening for social reform. The single fact that at the present time urgent problems of housing are discussed in Belfast by a City Council which does not include one Labour representative among its members is sufficient to prove the need for the action taken by the Trade Union Executive.

In writing thus, no opinion is expressed on the questions involved in the call to self-government or in the demand of another section to be left under the Imperial Parliament. This is only a protest against that preoccupation with the form rather than the result of government, which has been so marked a feature of Irish political life, and the results of which are writ large on the social condition of the country. It has been stated that of the men of military age in the country at the present time, 40 per cent. are physically unfit. The argument was used for a party purpose, and the writer appeared to be entirely unaware of the condemnation involved for the men of every party who have represented Ireland for the last fifty years. A more considered objection comes from those who realise some of the deficiencies of Irish education, the overwork and underpayment of the teachers, the insufficient provision and poor equipment of schools. How are girls, no matter what be their natural ability, to be trained to replace men in bank or business office or Government department in the short time available?

To return again to the statement already quoted, "the social grievances due less to the English government than to Irishmen themselves." These social grievances will be a matter of concern for the Labour Party of the future, but they have been a matter of deep concern for Irishwomen of every party for long years, only there has been no way by which that concern could find practical expression. The remark, "It should have been done years ago," has been heard sufficiently often during the last week. It might be made also of that enfranchisement of Irishwomen. Had such enfranchisement been given "years ago" there might not have been as many and as real social grievances, ready to be used by those of any party who wish to rouse discontent and to perpetuate unrest.

Dora Mellone.

The Human Side of Vital Statistics.

By Egbert C. Morland.

Before me as I write is a map of the London Boroughs with two figures printed under the name of each. The first figure gives the number of babies born during a year within the confines of the borough; the second figure records the number out of each thousand of these babies who fail to complete a year of life. To take a single example—the figures for Islington are 8,198 and 88. More than eight thousand babies are born each year in the Borough of Islington. Eight times 88 or seven hundred of these babies do not live twelve months. These are vital statistics. They make a wonderful game in which the Registrar-General and the Principal Medical Officer to the Local Government Board are the croupiers and the Medical Officers of Health the players. But the stakes are human lives. Dr. C. E. Terry, who is the health editor of the "Delineator," published in New York City, has written a remarkable poem upon "The Vital Statistician" which appears in the current number of the journal of the American Health Association. He takes a book of vital statistics:—

> "Page upon page of this great book I turn
> And scan its woeful entries, each a line
> A scant half-inch devoted to a soul."

Each unit of the Islington figures is a human entry betokening the all-absorbing joy in some household at the new arrival, the poignant grief at his untimely removal. All are now agreed as to the untimeliness of this slaughter of the innocents, although some doubt may still remain as to which of many factors is most potent in giving rise to it. Our poet finds the causes all assigned in the book whose pages he is turning:—

> "From these dumb pages, tables I prepare
> That show, in neat alignment to their cause,
> The numbers claimed by each disease. . . . "

And of course it is only too true that well-defined and avoidable diseases, such as epidemic diarrhœa and tuberculosis, do claim their toll of life at this early age. Strange it is, however, that a large proportion of deaths are credited to "prematurity" and "wasting," more especially among infants in the early weeks of life, rather than to what we usually regard as the infectious plagues of childhood, measles, whooping cough, and the like. And even where some infectious disease has carried off the babe, it was but the last act in a drama in which these other sinister figures had already played their *rôle*. Dr. Terry emphasises this aspect in his later stanzas:—

> "Will man pursue his folly to the end,
> And starve and stunt and dwarf the seed he sows,
> Scar with disease, with filth and ignorance tend
> This pride of all that in God's garden grows?"

Here the poet, as is his wont, has grasped the whole truth of a matter the various sides of which have often been unduly emphasised. Disease is there right enough along with its accomplice filth, and all that this expressive word stands for, but ignorance and folly are the conditions under which disease and filth exercise their baleful influence. It needs the deadly microbes, the poverty and dirt, the ignorance of all the laws of healthy living to produce the whole sad picture, and who can tell us which is the greatest of the three? Nor does it matter very greatly in actual practice, for any one factor may be enough—ignorance and dirt are not the prerogative of the poor—while there will always be workers whose natural bent takes them into one or other of the fields. There is room for all. Our poet closes with the lines:—

"The last page turned, the last line entered here,
A year's statistics end and start a year."

And the year ahead of us opens with signs of extraordinary hopefulness. It is true that the London record for 1917 was bad, the infant mortality rate rising 16 per 1,000 from that of the previous year. But the coming year sees the beginning of the marshalling of all the scattered efforts into one great organised campaign. The associations which have been specially concerned with infant welfare and with the prevention of infant mortality are joining hands with each other and with the great educational movement for which Baby Week stood last year, while other useful agencies, such as travelling exhibitions and health societies, are likely also to affiliate. The many-headed hydra of infant mortality can best be met by an opponent prepared to strike off all of its heads simultaneously; and the National League for Health, Maternity, and Child Welfare will aim at nothing less than this. The Maternity and Child Welfare Bill, if it becomes law, will remove one of the great obstacles which have hitherto restrained all but the most pushful local authorities in England and Wales from using public money in the interests of mother and child. The bill is permissive only, it does not propose to push the local authority which has no Child Welfare scheme. Public opinion alone can do this. But now that individual effort is becoming ever more keen, while public health officers are able increasingly to direct this effort into useful channels, and the law is leaving both with a free hand, we may look forward to a year of unexampled progress in which Dr. Terry will be able to say with less truth :—

"Another year has gone and with its span
Has robbed, each hour, a home of one beloved,
A mother rendered desolate. . . ."

Reviews.

The Chartist Movement. By Lieut. Mark Hovell. (Manchester University Press and Longmans, Green & Co. 7s. 6d.)

Mark Hovell was one of the many young scholars who have been killed in the war. He was a lecturer at Manchester University, and Professor T. F. Tout has completed and edited the book before us and added an introductory memoir of great interest. Possibly some readers will be even more attracted by the history of Lieut. Hovell's short and valiant life—valiant both in peace and war; in his pursuit of learning through poverty and ill-health, in his student career at Leipzig and in the strange things he found there, than even in the Chartists. Hovell's struggle, his disillusion with *Kulturgeschichte* and the events which led to his death, belong to the history of our own time, and most of us feel that no history of the past can exceed in interest (or in painfulness) that which we are now enduring.

Nevertheless, the Chartist Movement has an interest, even a passionate interest, for students of democracy. The Chartists were fore-runners. They failed, but the ideas at which they blindly and painfully grasped are those which the present generation of democrats has seized with a firm hand, never to let go again. The six points of the Charter were all concerned with political reforms, manhood suffrage, vote by ballot, annual parliaments, payment of members, &c. This was natural; we are a politically-minded people, and it always comes most naturally to us to seek for reform through the improvement of our political machinery; besides, in those pre-Russian days, social revolution was hardly conceived as possible even by revolutionaries. Nevertheless, the aim of those who strove for the Charter was (as is pointed out in this book) "the social and economic regeneration of society." The book is too compressed, and possibly the author's attitude was too exclusively that of the detached historical student for him quite to succeed in bringing home to the imagination of his readers the state of things against which the Chartists strove. But readers of Mr. and Mrs. Hammond's "Town Labourer" will realise what was the "condition of the people" in the years now nearly a century ago, when Chartism began to germinate, and those who remember "Alton Locke" and "Mary Barton" will have a picture in their minds of its effect on individuals. When one thinks of it, one cannot but feel surprised that Chartism did not end in a revolution; and when one compares it with the present condition of the people and sees how many of the old tyrannies are still with us, one cannot but wonder what may yet be before us when the pressure of the foreign threat is withdrawn. But here any detailed study of the Chartist movement will lead to hope rather than to anxiety. In the first place, we shall realise that though we have done so little to improve economic conditions in the last seventy years, we have opened those very avenues of political freedom along which the Chartists sought to travel, and which they rightly divined were the roads to economic liberty. They pressed against the barrier presented by unrepresentative institutions: the long labour of some who were born while the Charter was still young, and of their children and grandchildren has removed most of those barriers. The Charter came to nothing in 1848, but the Representation of the People Act is law in 1918. In the second place, something has been done and more is being done to open the way of education. The career of the writer of the book before us is a proof of that. It would not have been possible in the days when Kingsley addressed his passionate protest to his beloved Alma Mater.* Manchester University and all the yonuger universities were then undreamed of, and the Workers' Educational Association was hidden in the womb of time. We have not yet achieved what Kingsley and Maurice strove for, but Mr. Fisher's Education Bill has passed its second reading. In the third place, no one can study the ups and downs of Chartism without realising afresh that the English people are as firm in their objection to violence as they are in their adherence to freedom. It was partly, at least, because of the Bolshevik element in it and because of the invincible opposition of the majority to that element, that Chartism failed. A people which is so stubbornly determined in its patience, and so tireless in its efforts for democracy, cannot fail to achieve its aim. The Chartists died without seeing the fruits of their labours—but the spirit that was in them has inspired their descendants, and one of these turned from writing the history of a democratic movement to lay down his life for the democratic ideal. "The Chartist Movement" is a scholarly and interesting book which deserves study both for its subject and the treatment of it. We have little doubt that if Lieut. Hovell had lived he would have written still better books, but he was called to take part in history and help make it. We are glad that Professor Tout has published the book.

I. B. O'M.

First the Blade. By Clemence Dane. (Heinemann. 5s.)

It is not fair to judge a man by his elder brother. It is not fair to judge chalk by cheese. It is not fair to judge a novel by its predecessor, least of all Clemence Dane's *First the Blade* by *Regiment of Women*.

In *Regiment of Women*, Clemence Dane was breaking new ground. It was a book on what was practically a new subject. It was a much-needed pamphlet cast into novel form. Almost in spite of itself it was arresting. *First the Blade* is none of these things. It breaks no new ground, and consequently, though in literary merit it surpasses *Regiment of Women*, though it is more coherent, more developed, better written, it is frequently criticised as falling short of its predecessor.

First the Blade is the ordinary story of two very ordinary people. It sets ordinariness at a premium, and shows how attractive, to the onlooker at least, it can be. From start to finish the sketch of Laura is delightful, no less delightful because Clemence Dane has resisted the temptation of allowing her to become the talented and temperamental artist, and brought her back to be an ordinary girl in an ordinary country village, very ordinarily in love with a thoroughly ordinary young man.

It is with a queer sinking of the heart that one sees Laura subordinating all her fascinating extravagancies, all her charming harmonies and discords to Justin's uncompromising major key. And the heart-sinking is at one's recognition of the truth. If Laura had been a little older, if Justin had been a little less stupid . . . but Laura was very young and Justin was very orthodox and it would certainly have happened just so.

And when the book ends with nothing much having happened at all, and nothing much seeming very likely to happen for some considerable time, one pulls oneself with a start out of one's realistic dream. "This odd, ordinary book," one says, "is rather unusual. Well, what of the ear, and the full corn in the ear?"

Inez M. Ferguson.

Sir Isumbras at the Ford. By D. K. Broster. (John Murray. 6s. net.)

Stevenson in a moment of weariness sighed for more Waverley novels, more of the elder Dumas, or even some books of his own that he had not read; he sighed, in fact, for more romance. We feel that he would have rejoiced in "Sir Isumbras at the Ford," for it is real romance of the most

*See *Alton Locke*, Chapter XIII.

enthralling kind. The present reviewer was beguiled by it into a kind of oblivion of one of the worst air-raids there has yet been. The book was opened as the maroons sounded, and as the all clear bugles gave their cheerful signal the reader laid down the book with a sigh of relief, because little Anne-Hilarion had been rescued from the wicked intriguers who were luring him to a horrible doom and was safe back in his grandfather's house in London. (Houses in London were safer at the period with which this book deals than they are now!) It is a romance of the French Empire of the eighteenth century, and Miss Broster writes with a scholar's knowledge of the period which is peculiarly her own. She has also a delightful and imaginative style, which transports us into the midst of the scenes she describes, with very few words from her and no effort on our own part. There is a breath of the sea and a scent of gorse in her pages, some of the Breton magic in fact.

But the triumph of the book is undoubtedly the description of the child who is the chief character. For Monsieur le Comte Anne-Hilarion de Flavigny is—although one might not think it from the names and titles—a little boy of six years old. He is so charming that, if he had appeared in a story of a generation back, we should have known at once that he was foredoomed to an early death, and we could not have followed his adventures with the breathless interest they now excite in us. He is also exactly like life, and the kind of fascination he exercises over some of the older characters is also exactly like life. "Sir Isumbras at the Ford" is altogether a delightful book, and we strongly recommend it to all who love children and to all who love romance.

I. B. O'M.

OBITUARY.

On April 5th, at Rochdale, the death occurred of Miss Lydia Peto Kemp, sister of Lord Rochdale. Miss Kemp was President of the Rochdale W.S. Society, and a philanthropic worker of very wide interests. These interests included women's enfranchisement, the amelioration of Indian women (she was first President of the Rochdale and District Baptist Zenana Workers' League), missionary work (Baptist Missionary Society), Sunday Schools, the Charity Organisation Society, the Rochdale Society for Visiting and Instructing the Blind, and the Y.M.C.A. Hut efforts. In 1912 Miss Kemp stood as candidate for the Town Council, but was defeated by 521 to 552. Subsequently the Health Committee appointed her as one of the Corporation representatives on the Joint Committee that directed the municipal enterprises with regard to health. Shortly before her death Miss Kemp helped to guarantee the salary of a woman doctor in connection with Rochdale maternity centres. It is clear that this ardent toiler in the cause of humanity will be very much missed and regretted. It is rarely that one hears of such a full and active life.

Correspondence.

[We are sorry to have to inform correspondents that owing to the fresh restrictions on the use of paper, very little space is available for correspondence. They are therefore urged to make their letters as short as possible, and to post them in time to reach us by first post on Monday morning. If these conditions are complied with, we will do our best to print the most important letters, but even this may not always be possible.]

Madam,—Will you offer the courtesy of your columns to a small correction of a statement made in an article entitled "The Prevention of Venereal Disease," by Dr. Saleeby, in your issue of March 29th? He says:—

> "The treatment must be free; the principles which are represented by the Charity Organisation Society are irrelevant and inapplicable to the extirpation of a public infection which exists in all ranks of society and is no respecter of persons"

and goes on with an attack upon subscribers to general hospitals, the justice and policy of which I will leave to your readers.

At their meeting on December 18th, 1916, the Council of the Charity Organisation Society discussed the question of free treatment for this disease; the speakers were strongly in favour of the proposal and at a later meeting, on January 15th, 1917, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

> "That the provision of free treatment as adopted by the National Council for such diseases at the Hospital Clinics should be endorsed by the Council in view of the pressing need of the question."

It will be observed that the Council dealt with the question when it was still a project: Dr. Saleeby gives his advice when his suggestion has already been a fact in operation for fifteen months. Dr. Saleeby's sentence implies that it is a principle of the Charity Organisation Society to deter sick persons from medical treatment if they cannot afford to pay for it. The fact is, however, that for fifty years the Society's workers have put an immense amount of labour into raising the funds necessary to secure the best possible treatment for persons who either cannot afford to pay for it or only for a small part of it. They assisted well over 3,000 persons in this way in London last year.

The other principle of the C.O.S. relevant to this question is that restoration to health and citizenship is not completed by medical treatment alone—that various kinds of after-care are frequently necessary. One year's experience of the campaign against venereal disease in London has amply demonstrated the soundness of this principle, and, in response to urgent representations from the Treatment Centres, members of the C.O.S. and others have raised money necessary to provide for the after-care of patients at these Centres. I believe, in fact, that you have welcomed in your pages an appeal from the Women's After-Care Hostel Committee (Hon. Secretary, Miss A. Orred, 59, Lowndes Square, S.W. 1.).

J. C. Pringle.

AN ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Madam,—May I point out that in the first paragraph of the article "An Order in Council" (in the issue of April 5th, 1918) the words "suffering from venereal disease" are omitted. It is *not* "a summary offence for any woman to have or to solicit sexual intercourse with any member of His Majecty's Forces" *unless* she is infected with disease. Similarly the words are omitted in a sentence beginning "under this Order a girl of 16 who solicits a man of 40 or 45 is guilty of an offence."

I am in full sympathy with your attitude in regard to the Order, and this makes me all the more anxious that the facts shall be correctly given. They speak for themselves!

Rosamond Smith.

[*Our leading article of April 5th did not, it is true, quote the Order in Council verbatim, because we had already done this in our Editorial Note on the front page. We hold that it does "put every woman straight into the hands of the police," because it is not possible to know whether a woman has venereal disease in a communicable form without a medical examination. By the Order it appears that the police will have power to arrest her if they think she has it. Then the woman will be obliged either to submit to a peculiarly odious form of medical examination or to let her case go by default.*]

THE WOMEN OF THACKERAY'S NOVELS.

Madam,—In his interesting article on "Thackeray's Women," Mr. Cholmeley writes: "Education of the upper-class girl was deplorably neglected until a beginning was made by the foundation of Cheltenham College in 1854"—Queen's College was founded in 1848, and Bedford College is 1849. Many women, since distinguished, have received education at one or other of these Institutions. I will merely give as examples the first Principal of Holloway College and the lady placed "above the Senior Wrangler."

C. I. Coxhead.

Madam,—Most Suffragists welcome the franchise as a triumph of moral over physical force. Conscription is the very antithesis of that ideal. Apart from this Miss Rathbone bases her suggestion on the justice of equal sacrifice for equal rights and then proposes to conscript those very women who are not enfranchised.

M. Angele Lane

THE LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE.

Madam,—I have not yet seen Mrs. Peel's book, *The Labour-Saving House*, reviewed in your last issue, but I shall immediately get a copy. I notice that your reviewer assumes, as not open to question, that not only will housekeeping develop more and more on communal lines, but also that housekeeping then, as a matter of course, will be expertly done.

I wonder! I cannot find a laundry where my clothes are washed clean; or a window-cleaning agency which will really clean my windows; in most restaurants I visit the dishes served are only moderately good; they are seldom hot except in name, and tea and coffee are badly made; the crockery there may be washed by scientific methods, but it is certainly not washed by persons who are either scientific or thorough; and, in fact, I am a disgruntled and old-fashioned person and find myself saying many times a week, with Miles Standish, "If you want a thing done well, you must do it yourself."

I suppose the world has made up its mind to develop on the lines of "big business," where what Meredith calls "the fine shades" are unattainable. All the more do I think that for people of fastidious natures the solution of the problem of home-keeping will be different—namely, an extreme simplicity, and the habit of serving oneself.

Emma Common.

Presentation to Mrs. Haslam, of Dublin.

On April 6th, the occasion of Mrs. Haslam's eighty-ninth birthday, an address was presented to her, signed by representatives of the Irish Women's Suffrage and Local Government Association, the Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation, the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association, the Irishwomen's Reform League, the Irish Catholic Women's Suffrage Association, the Church League for Women's Suffrage, and the Irishwomen's Franchise League.

Replying, Mrs. Haslam related her connection with Mill's petition of 1866, the movement for the repeal of the C.D. Acts, the Women's petition of 1896, to which 257,000 signatures were appended, and the N.U. Pilgrimage of 1913. She remembered helping in a soup kitchen for the starving people of Youghal in the famine of 1846 and 1847.

The bearers of the address and Mrs. Haslam then joined hands and sang Lady Strachey's version of "Auld Lang Syne," which begins:—

> "Should old achievement be forgot
> And never brought to mind?
> Are noble deeds remembered not
> Of auld lang syne?"

THE "MILLICENT FAWCETT" SCHOLARSHIPS.

The scheme to endow "Millicent Fawcett" Scholarships as a perpetual recognition of the devoted work and leadership of Mrs. Fawcett in the cause of women's enfranchisement seems peculiarly appropriate in that hitherto women have lacked the provision for advanced work and research which men have enjoyed for centuries, and in establishing better facilities for University training for men and women who have fought long and sacrificed much to gain the Suffrage will, in a very real sense, be carrying on the good work in which Parliamentary enfranchisement is the first step. Bedford College for Women is the oldest Women's University College, and by the terms of its charter not less than one-third of its Council and one-third of its Board of Governors must be women. Mrs. Fawcett has been connected with its management since 1885, and for many years has been a Governor. The University of London was the first to throw open its doors to women, and by Statute affirms that no disability shall be imposed on the ground of sex. Funds are urgently needed.

Reports.

National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:
Miss Margaret Jones.
Hon. Mrs. Oliver Strachey (Parliamentary).
Miss Evelyn Atkinson (Literature).

Hon. Treasurer:
Mrs. Alys Russell.
Secretary:
Miss Gladys Davidson.

Offices—Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, Ox, London

Headquarters.

PINK FORMS.

The following is a brief explanation of the pink Form A (Householder or Occupier), issued under the Representation of the People Act, 1918, as far as it affects women. It is issued with a view to eliciting information necessary for compiling the new Parliamentary and Local Government Registers.

2 (a) is to be filled in by every woman over 30, who, *with regard to her dwelling-house*,

(1) Owns or herself pays the rent of a house however small the value.

(2) Is a lodger in *unfurnished* lodgings.

(3) Shares a house with one other person who is jointly responsible for the rent.

(4) Lives rent free in a house or rooms where her rent is counted as part wages, and her employer does not live on the same premises.

With regard to business premises,

(5) Owns or rents any land, house, shop, or building of whatever kind for which she pays not less than £5 a year.

(6) Owns or rents any land, house, shop or building of whatever kind in trade partnership with one or any number of other persons provided that each pays at least £5 a year.

2 (b) is to be filled by every woman over 30 who is the wife of a man who can claim to be registered in any of the ways just mentioned.

Every woman who has filled in 2 (a) must fill in 4 (a) so as to claim the Local Government vote, but here it does not matter how small the value may be of her land or business premises. She can claim a Local Government vote if she owns or rents any land, house, shop, or building of any value at all. Except for this one point, a woman's Local Government qualifications are exactly the same as those for the Parliamentary vote. In the same way every woman who has filled in 2 (b) must fill in 4 (b), provided that she is "living with her husband at the premises." She is considered to be doing so if she would have been doing so in peace time.

Lastly, 5 must be filled in by any woman serving abroad or afloat in connection with the war who would otherwise have been able to fill in 2 (a) or 2 (b). In this way she can now still claim the Parliamentary vote.

Contributions to the General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 1, 1917	1,461	3	5
Received from March 4th to April 4th, 1918:—			
Subscriptions.			
Mrs. Lake		1	0
Miss I. M. Hervey	1	0	0
Miss Janet Dodge	2	2	0
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schuster	3	3	0
Mrs. Robie Uniacke	1	0	0
Miss E. C. McKee		10	6
Miss R. Hovey (1st instalment)	50	0	0
Mrs. McCleverty		10	0
Mrs. James Ritchie		10	6
Tunbridge Wells W.S.S.... ...	1	1	0
Affiliation Fees.			
Nuneaton W.S.S.		5	0
Guildford W.S.S.	11	12	3
Middlesborough W.S.S.		18	9
Bolton W.S.S.	4	1	0
Chelmsford W.S.S.		7	6
Reading W.S.S.	1	18	3
Romiley W.S.S.		10	6
Northampton W.S.S. (1916 and 1917)		10	0
Oxford W.S.S.	4	0	6
Lenzie W.S.S.		10	0
Gloucester W.S.S.		5	0
Bridge of Weir W.S.S.	1	1	3
Wolverton and District W.S.S.		10	0
Leven W.S.S.	1	0	0
Cupar W.S.S.	1	2	6
Plymouth W.S.S.	1	5	0
Crieff W.S.S.		15	6
Cambridge W.S.S.	4	2	9
Altrincham W.S.S.	1	2	9
Donations.			
Mr. and Mrs. Spencer		5	0
Men's League for W.S., West Surrey Branch	27	2	6
Professor Barbara Foxley		1	0
Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Dunn (1st quarterly instalment)	2	10	0
Collection at Council Meeting. Wreath for Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy	4	15	4
Tiverton W.S.S.		1	3
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Miss S. M. Robinson		2	6
	£1,586	4	6

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Mr. GEORGE LANSBURY Miss ESTHER ROPER
Tickets for reserved seats, 2s. 6d. and 1s., from Women's Freedom League, 144, High Holborn, W.C.1, or International Suffrage Shop, 5, Duke Street, Adelphi, and at doors.
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Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Black ...	1	0	0
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Mrs. Dowson ...	5	0	0
Miss A. Maud Dowson ...	1	0	0
Lady Beilby ...	10	0	0
Bradford W.S.S. ...	10	0	0
Miss H. Fryer ...	2	2	0
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Miss Margaret Crosfield ...	25	0	0
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	£1,486	16	6

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The following kind donations have been gratefully received :—

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Miss F. M. Kirby ...		1	0
Staff and Pupils of Stand Grammar School, per Miss Bickett	2	2	0
Miss Bevan ...		10	0
	£548	7	10

Reports from Societies.

Annual Meeting of the Scottish Federation.

The Scottish Federation of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies held its annual meeting at the New Café on April 11th. It was attended by delegates from over forty societies throughout Scotland.

Resolutions of congratulation to Mrs. Henry Fawcett, President of the Union, and to Miss S. E. S. Mair on the climax of their fifty years' work for Women's Suffrage were passed.

Urgency was granted for the following resolution: "That this meeting urges the immediate withdrawal of Regulation 40D, under the Defence of the Realm Act as being fundamentally unjust and a danger to all women as introducing some of the worst features of the C.D. Acts." Other resolutions were passed dealing with the Federation's gratification at the passage of the R.P. Bill; its decision to work for real equality between men and women; its determination to continue its energies with regard to the S.W. Hospitals; the Women Solicitors Bill; the Education (Scotland) Bill; and the Married Women's Property (Scotland) Act.

Preston.

In order to celebrate the granting of the vote to women, the Preston Branch convened a conference of representatives of all the women's societies in the town—political, religious, and social—and it was resolved that the celebration should take the form of services of thanksgiving and a mass meeting. Canon Butler conducted a thanksgiving service at the Parish Church on Thursday evening, March 21st, and preached an inspiring sermon. On Friday afternoon, March 22nd, another service was held, under the auspices of the Preston Free Church Council, at Lune Street Church, the preacher being Miss Maude Royden, who spoke finely and movingly on the struggle for the vote, and the responsibility and power which its use entailed. In the evening a mass meeting was held in the Guild Hall, which was packed to its limits with a large and enthusiastic audience. Lady Toulmin presided. Mrs. Grenville, of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association, spoke of the need for immediate educational propaganda in order that women should know how to use their new powers. Miss Mary McArthur, who was received with prolonged applause, denied that the vote had been given to women for services rendered during the war, or that war had changed women at all. Women had always been anxious to do their best for the home and the State, but it had taken the fierce red light of war to make some men see this and to realise women's capacity. The vote would mean an alteration of status, so that men would begin to take more interest in the things which specially concerned women, such things as infant welfare, housing, feeding, training, and education. Miss Maude Royden rejoiced that a non-party victory was being celebrated that night, and that women's enfranchisement came from no one political party, but from all. With eloquence and humour she pointed out that the "super-women," whose noble war-work had done so much to convert public opinion, were many of them still unenfranchised, because they were still under thirty, and declared that she would not be satisfied until they had the vote on the same terms as it was given to men. Women who were enfranchised should use their vote, not for themselves, but as a power to help the weak, unorganised, and unenfranchised.

SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

The S.W.H. Committee have decided to take over another Canteen at Creil. This will make the third for which they are responsible. There will probably be no night work, and the foyer will be simple rest room where the men can come to write letters and play games. The foyer at the present Creil canteen continues its very active career. Work has been very varied during the last fortnight. In addition to the poilus, hospitality has been extended to British Tommies and latterly to British officers who are lost or tired. It can readily be believed what a joy it is to be able to give them the rest and food and comfort they so sorely need.

The following letter has been received from M. Radovanovitch on the subject of the hospital at Sallanches:—

Madame La Presidente,—Je suis heureux de vous faire parvenir ci-inclus la traduction d'un article, paru dans le journal officiel serbe, qui a été publié à la suite du rapport que j'ai adressé au Ministère de l'Intérieur serbe sur les immenses services rendus par le Comité des Femmes Ecossaises au peuple serbe.

Ce que les autorités compétentes serbes savaient depuis longtemps, le people serbe l'a appris maintenant par la lecture de cet article. En effet, le Comité des Femmes Ecossaises appartient, par sa généreuse action, aux Œuvres qui ont rendu le plus de services à la nation serbe. Et comme il s'est toujours intéressé à soulager les souffrances endurées du peuple serbe, les ravages de la tuberculose parmi les réfugiés serbes ont dû toucher particulièrement les honorables members du Comité des Femmes Ecossaises. Sans la moindre hésitation ils se sont empressés de créer un sanatorium à Sallanches pour sauver la vie à un grand nombre de la jeunesse intellectuelle qui est l'avenir et l'espoir de la Serbie.

Je suis sûr d'être l'interprête de tous mes compatriotes, et ce n'est pas sans émotion que j'exprime notre profonde gratitude aux honorables membres du Comité des Femmes Ecossaises pour toute leur œuvre bienfaisante envers notre nation si éprouvée. Ceux de mes compatriotes qui ont eu l'occasion d'apprécier eux-mêmes le dévouement des délégues du Comité des Femmes Ecossaises et tout particulièrement de Mme. Robertson, n'oublieront jamais les soins qui leur ont été prodigués et leur reconnaissance sera certainement léguée aux generations à venir, liant ainsi pour toujours le peuple serbe au noble et généreux peuple britannique.

Je vous serais particulièrement reconnaissant, Madame la Présidente, de vouloir bien porter à la connaissance des honorables membres du Comité, me présente lettre.

Veuillez agréer, Madame la Présidente, mes hommages les plus respectueux.

(Stamp) Le Commissaire General de Serbie pour les Refugies Serbes en France.
(Signed) S. Radovanovitch.

London Units of the Scottish Women's Hospitals.

On Saturday afternoon, April 13th, the last detachment of the Elsie Inglis Unit mustered in Waterloo Place, S.W., preparatory to starting for Macedonia where the remainder of the Unit is already stationed. The ten motor lorries, glistening with new paint, and inscribed with the name of the founder of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, made a good show as they lined up for inspection, the Madge Neill Fraser car, driven by Miss Flora Parker, 3rd Transport Officer, heading the file.

H.R.H. Prince George of Serbia came to join in the send-off, and many friends of the Scottish Women's Hospitals were present, besides the London Units' Committee.

N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals.

Subscriptions are still urgently needed, much new work being undertaken, and should be sent to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, S.W.H., Red House, Greenock. Cheques to be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland." Subscriptions for the London Units to be sent to the Right Hon. Viscountess Cowdray or to Miss Gosse, Joint Hon. Treasurers, 66, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

	£	s.	d.
Forward as per list to March 29th, 1918	309,966	11	11
Further donations received to April 4th, 1918:—			
*Mrs. Campbell, for "Dornoch" bed (Royaumont) ...	25	0	0
*Miss Weir, Glasgow (Villers-Cotterets)	10	10	0
*Workers of Bridgeness and Grange Collieries, Bo'ness, per Geo. Burr, Esq., Sec. (179th con.)	8	8	3
*Per Mrs. Robertson, *Employees and Staff Saxone Shoe Co., Kilmarnock ...	6	13	11
Miss J. B. Barty	0	10	0
Mrs. McNaughton, U.F. Church Mission, Mukden, Manchuria, per Geo. Stewart, Esq., S.S.C.	1	10	0
*Per Mrs. Jameson, Edinburgh, for "Coates Crescent" bed (Royaumont):—Mrs. Underhill (£5), Mr. and Mrs. Jameson (£5), Dr. John Thomson (£3), Dr. R. Maclagan (£2), Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull and Family (£2), Lewis S. Paul, L.D.S. (£1 1s.), Miss Barclay (£1), Miss C. Barclay (£1), A. C. Mossman, Esq. (10s.), Miss L. Downie (5s.), Anon. (4s.)	21	0	0
*Per Miss E. Rachel Jamieson, Organiser S.W.H., Pupils of Ward Academy, Fife	3	7	2
Mrs. Shaw Stewart, Morar ...	2	2	3
Mrs. Craig, Kelso Flag Day ...	6	0	0
*The Domestic Staff, St. Mary's School, Melrose		10	0
Mrs. Ellis, Edinburgh	4	0	0
Miss Amy L. Hobson, Victoria, B.C.	5	0	0
*Miss Rutherford, Edinburgh..	2	0	0
*"M. F. G."...		10	0
*Mr. and Mrs. Greenlees, Glasgow (American Unit), towards replacement of tents and equipment lost in recent storm	25	0	0
*The Misses Greenlees, Paisley (American Unit) towards replacement of tents and equipment lost in recent storm	25	0	0
*Per Miss Etta Shankland, Organiser S.W.H., Greenock:—*Workers, Messrs. Wm. Fulton & Sons, Ltd., Paisley, per James Guy, Esq. (£10), *Firm and Workmen, Messrs. Wm. Hamilton & Co., Port Glasgow, 39th-43rd donations for upkeep of "Glen Shipbuilding Yard" bed (Sallanches) (£7 9s. 3d.), *Messrs. Hally & Co., for upkeep of "Hally & Co." bed (Sallanches), sale of paper tubes (£7 4s. 7d.), *Pupils, Glebe School, Greenock, per Robt. Thexton, Esq., for upkeep of school bed (Corsica) (£2 8s.), *Employees, Seedhill Finishing Co., Paisley, per R. Benson, Esq. (Serbians) (£1), Etta Shankland's 6d. Fund, per Miss Pratt (Greenock Ambulance, Serbians) (£1), Collection Box Union Bank of Scotland, per T. Thomson, Esq., agent (10s)	29	12	3

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Name.....

Address.....

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10x8 ,,	5/3	14x10 ,,	6/9
12x8 ,,	5/9	16x10 ,,	7/6

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*Glasgow and West of Scotland W.S.S. Joint Committee, per Miss M. C. Morrison, hon. treas., March donations:—*Paisley Fund, per Mrs. J. Cochrane Shanks: Sir Thomas Glen Coats (£200), collection at Lady Frances Balfour's and Miss Vera Holme's meeting (£35 5s. 10d.), Mrs. William Coats (£10), Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Highgate (£10), Dr. Kay £5 5s.)—£270 10s. 10d. *Mid Lanark Women's Unionist Association, per Miss Gray Buchanan, £100 for upkeep of two beds, £30 for Orthopædic Dept. — £130; Miss Vera Holme's Tour, collection at meetings:—Girvan—donation from Mr. and Mrs. George Todd to name "Trochrague" and "Cargill Todd" beds (£100), collection at meeting (£13 17s.) (£113 17s.), Pollokshields—per Miss M. C. Morrison (£24 11s), Kirkcudbright — per Miss Maitland (£8 12s. 8d.), Stranraer per Provost Dyer and Mrs. Hannay (£8 5s. 6d.), Castle Douglas—per Miss Montgomery (£5), Biggar—per Rev. W. Grant Duncan and Miss Dunlop (£4 7s. 6d.), donation to Miss Holme's lecture in Bearsden, from Mrs. Lusk (£2)—£166 13s 8d.; *Tollcross U.F. Church (Main-street), Sabbath School and Band of Hope, proceeds of Kinderspiel, per Thos. Marshall, Esq., for upkeep of bed (£50), *Queen Margaret College Students, for upkeep of "Queen Margaret College" per Miss Annie Barlow (£50), *Partick Constituency Committee of Glasgow Society for Women's Suffrage, collection at Miss Fraser's drawing-room meeting, per Miss Robinson (£29 6s. 1d.), *Bridge of Weir donations: Per Mrs. Farquhar:—Mrs. Farquhar (£5), Mrs. Herbertson (£5), Mrs. Wylie (£5), Mrs. R. Fullarton (£5), Mrs. J. Buchanan (£1 1s.), Mrs. Porteous (£1 1s.), Mrs. Pearson (£1 1s.), Mr. Tom Adam (£1 1s.), Miss K. Mann (£1)—£25 4s.; *Mr. and Mrs. Peter Rintoul (£25), *Mrs. Lander, towards upkeep of "Eaton Lander" bed (£25), *"In Memory of Walter, Matthew, and Struthers Findlay" (£10), *Staff, Glasgow High School for Girls (£6 10s.), *Dr. Alice McLaren (Sallanches) (£5 5s.), *Eaglesham Farmers' Society, per James Lambie, Esq., part proceeds of Whist Drive (£5), *Miss K. P. Forrest (£5), *Miss Hilda Bailey (£4), *Dr. and Mrs. Cecil G. Foggo, Zastron, South Africa (£3), *Mrs. Pryor, Newlands, for six months (£3), Miss Robertson (£2 2s.), "Anonymous," £1 for France, £1 for Salonica (£2), *Ayr W.S.S., per Mrs. Alexander (£1 15s. 6d.), Mrs. Dow (£1), Mrs. Letters (£1), *Miss H. E. Waddel (£1), R. S. C. (£1), Miss "C. J." (£1), *Mr. and Mrs Murray (£1), Miss Ross, Orthopædic Dept. (10s. 6d), "Sister," for the Serbs (10s.), "E. S. P" (Serbia) (10s.), *The "Crossfordites," per Miss Warden (5s.), *Miss A. N. Couper (4s.), Miss Morrison (2s.). *Workmen's Scheme:* *Messrs. Sir Wm. Arrol & Co., Ltd. (£10 10s.), *Employees, Messrs. Wm. Simons & Co., Ltd. (£9 12s.), *Staff, Messrs. Alexander, Fergusson & Co., Ltd. (£6), *Employees, Messrs. Hay, Nisbet & Co., Ltd. (£6), *Employees, Messrs. Campbell Binnie, Reid & Co., Foundry Department (£3), Engineering Department (£3) (£6), *Employees, Messrs. Elder & Watson (£5), *Employees, Messrs. Mavor & Coulson, Ltd. (£3 3s.), *United Co-Operative Baking Society, for Orthopædic Dept. (£3 3s.), *Machine Shop Employees, Messrs. J. & T. Boyd (£3), *Employees, Messrs. Wm. Martin, Sons & Co. (£2 2s.), *The Operative Bakers' and Confectioners' Federal Union, Glasgow Branch (£2 2s.), *Employees, Messrs. Cassel Cyanide Co., Ltd. (£2), *Messrs. J. and B. Stevenson (£2), "Workers' Contributions," Messrs. Calico Printers' Assoc., Ltd., Kelvinhaugh Hemming Factory (£2), *Messrs. Gilmour & Dean (£1 1s.), *Bellshill and Mossend Co-Operative Society, Ltd. (£1 1s.), *Messrs. Andrew Mitchell & Co. (£1), Glasgow Firm, per Miss Armour (£1), *Firm and Employees, Messrs. John Frew & Co., Ltd. (£1), *Staff and Employees, Messrs. Eclipse Baking Co. (£1), *Employees, Messrs. Alexander Jack & Co., Ltd (18s.), *Messrs. A. Chaplin & Co., Ltd. (10s. 6d.).	897	11	1
*Anonymous	25	0	0
*Miss Gordon, "In Memory of Dr. Elsie Inglis" (Sallanches)	25	0	0
Miss J. E. Scott, Glasgow ...	3	0	0
*Miss Eliz. Rae, Greenock (monthly donation)		2	6
*Anonymous		10	6
Miss Janet C. Greenlees, London (American Unit), towards replacement of tents and equipment in recent storm	5	0	0
*The Misses Mason (France and Serbia)	3	0	0
Miss R. A. Smith (Royaumont)		10	0
*Miss Emma A. Curtis, for upkeep of "Emma Curtis" bed (Royaumont)	25	0	0
*Messrs. John Walker & Co., for upkeep of "Hugh William Walker" bed (Salonica)	50	0	0
*Collected by Mrs. McIntosh, for upkeep of "Clarendon Crescent" bed (Royaumont): Mr. and Mrs McIntosh (£10 10s.), Mrs. Robertson (£10), Mrs. Coombe (£5), Mrs. Bellby (£5), Mrs. Banks (£2), Mrs. Francis Borthwick (£2), Mrs. Gifford (£2), Mrs. Clarke (£1), Mrs. Dick Peddie (£1), Mrs. McQueen (£1), Captain A. C. McIntosh (£1), Mrs. Sanderson (£1), Mrs. Spence (£1), Mrs. Stuart (£1), Miss Young (£1), Miss A. G. McIntosh (£10s.)	45	0	0
	£311,225	19	4
Deduct half-share America Red Cross donation, per British Red Cross, of £10,471 4s. 1d., remitted London Committee as per agreement, £5,235 12s., leaving total to April 4th, of £305,990 7s. 4d.			

* Denotes further donations.

Further List of Beds Named.

Names of Beds.	*Donors.*
"Dornoch" (Royaumont, further six months)	Mrs. Campbell, St. Gilbert's, Dornoch.
"Coates Crescent" (Royaumont, further)	Per Mrs. Jameson, Edinburgh. See List.
"Mid Lanark Women's Unionist Association" (two beds) (Royaumont and Salonica, further one year each ...	Glasgow and West of Scotland Joint Committee, per Miss M. C. Morrison, Hon. Treas.
"Trochrague" (Royaumont, one year)	Glasgow and West of Scotland Joint Committee, per Miss M. C. Morrison, Hon. Treas.
"Cargill Todd" (Royaumont, one year)	Glasgow and West of Scotland Joint Committee, per Miss M. C. Morrison, Hon. Treas.
"Tollycross U.F. Church Sunday School" (Royaumont, further one year)	Glasgow and West of Scotland Joint Committee, per Miss M. C. Morrison, Hon. Treas.
"Queen Margaret College" (Royaumont, further one year)	Glasgow and West of Scotland Joint Committee, per Miss M. C. Morrison, Hon. Treas.
"Eaton Lander" (Salonica, further six months)	Glasgow and West of Scotland Joint Committee, per Miss M. C. Morrison, Hon. Treas.
"Emma Curtis" (Royaumont, further six months)	Miss Emma Curtis, Greenock.
"Hugh William Walker" (Salonica, further one year)	Collected by Mrs. McIntosh. See List.
"Clarendon Crescent" (Royaumont, further)	Messrs. John Walker & Co., Greenock
"Hastings" and "St. Leonards" (Salonica, further 3 months each) ...	Surrey, Sussex and Hants Federation, per Miss M. E. Verrall, Hon. Sec.
"Kingsfield" and "M.B.O." (Salonica, further 3 months, each)	Per Miss Hulbard, Kingsfield College, Kent.
"Vive la France" (Royaumont, further 3 months)	Two members of the Glasgow W.S.S.

Reports from Societies.

(continued.)

Chester W.S.S.—On April 5th, at 7 pm., at the Holborn, Mrs. Grenville Stallybrass, B.A., addressed the members and their friends on "The Future of the N.U.W.S.S." Mrs. Redman was in the chair. Mrs. Stallybrass gave a vivacious and interesting account of the recent Annual Council meeting, and touched on as many as possible of the urgent questions discussed thereat. A resolution was afterwards passed unanimously that the attention of the local member be drawn to the action of the House of Lords in passing the Bill to allow women to qualify as solicitors and barristers, and that he (Sir Owen Philips) be urged to further this same Bill in the House of Commons.

Cupar.—A jumble sale, in aid of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, was held in the Drill Hall, Castlehill, Cupar-Fife on Saturday afternoon, April 6th. There was a large crowd of buyers, and a sum of £37 was drawn in a short time.

Edinburgh.—The Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the Office on Friday, April 5th, at 4.30. Miss Mair invited the members to tea. The annual report and financial statement were presented and showed that though the Society had suffered loss from the depletion of its staff, who had all taken up work in the W.A.A.C., a good amount of work had been carried through. After the Office Bearers and Executive had been elected, resolutions were adopted bringing the constitution of the Society into line with the decisions of the N.U. Council. It was resolved to establishe a Women's Information Bureau in the office, and to hold meetings in all the wards of the city for the instruction and assistance of those who were now qualified to be on the Parliamentary Register.

Forthcoming Meetings (N.U.W.S.S.)

APRIL 19.

Bristol — Portshead — Speaker: Mrs. Cross — Subject: "Women Citizens' Associations" 5.30 p.m.

APRIL 20.

Stoke-on-Trent—Hanley Town Hall—Women's Societies Housing Conference — Chair: Miss Audrey Wedgwood—Dr. Petgrave Johnson, Mrs. Ring 6 p.m.

APRIL 22.

Birmingham—Harborne Adult School—Mrs. Ring 7.30 p.m.

Bristol—Victoria Road, Bedminster—Subject: "Widows' Pensions, Citizens' Associations"—Speaker: Mrs. W. C. H. Cross 7.30 p.m.

APRIL 25.

Bristol—Old Market Street Sisterhood—Subject: "Citizenship"—Speaker: Miss Tanner 3 p.m.

Newport, Mon. — Temperance Hall — Women Citizens' Demonstration—Speakers: Miss Walford, Mrs. Cooper and Dr. Saleeby—Chairman: Miss Vivian, B.A. 8 p.m.

Denmark Hill, London—Fortnightly Citizens' Discussion Circle — The People's Church, Windsor Road, Denmark Hill—Subject: "The Land Question as it Affects the Home"—Speaker: Mr. Horace Morton 7 p.m.

APRIL 29.

Bristol — Gloucester Road — Speaker: Mrs. Cross 7.30 p.m.

MAY 1.

Islington — Women's Co-operative Guild, 144, Seven Sisters Road — Subject: "The New Voters in Parliamentary and Municipal Affairs" 3 p.m.

MAY 6.

Hampstead — Mothers' Union, St. Paul's Schools, Winchester Road—Subject: "Women's New Responsibilities" 3 p.m.

MAY 7.

St. Pancras — East St. Pancras Women's Liberal Association, 28, High Street, Camden Town—Speaker: Miss Phyllis Anderson 3.15 p.m.

Coming Events.

APRIL 20th.—The Royal Sanitary Institute, 90, Buckingham Palace Road — Discussion on "Housing: Planning and Materials, Permanent and Semi-Permanent" — Opener: Frank Baines, M.V.O. (Principal Architect H.M. Office of Works) "Housing: Fitment and Conveniences"—Opener: Mrs. Sanderson Furness (Hon. Sec. Housing Sub-Committee, Women's Labour League) — Chair: Sir Henry Tanner, C.B., I.S.O., F.R.I.B.A. 5 p.m.

APRIL 24th.—Weybridge, Lecture Hall, Queen's Road—Subject: "How to Use the Vote"—Speaker: Mrs. Rotre Uniacke 3 p.m.

APRIL 29th.—Central Hall, Westminster—Protest Meeting against 40 D (D.O.R.A.), which introduces State Regulation of Vice—Speakers: Mr. Lees Smith, M.P., Mr. Lansbury, etc. 7 p.m.

MAY 2nd.—At 11, Tavistock Square, W.C. 1.—"Indian Women."—Chair: The Lady Emily Lutyens 7.30 p.m.

Items of Interest.

The National Baby Week Council.

At the conference held by the Council on April 11th at Armitage Hall Miss Musson, the secretary, having read the report, its adoption was moved by Dr. Eric Pritchard. Her Grace, the Duchess of Marlborough, in seconding the adoption, said that the Administrative Committee of the Children's Jewel Fund had in hand £9,192 11s., and jewels to the value of £17,860. Grants of £1,315, for starting new work, had already been made from this fund.

Mrs. H. B. Irving said that especial care should be given to the children of widows and the children of unmarried girls. Far juster legislation was needed. Mothers' pensions, rightly administered and adequate in amount, would be the saving of the half-starved, half-clothed children of widows, or of wives who support disabled husbands.

Mr. Black agreed that the churches had a great deal to learn with regard to their attitude towards illegitimate children.

It was agreed by the Council there that the date for Baby Week should be July 1st to July 7th., provincial local committees being asked to hold their celebrations at a date convenient for their districts.

Application for grants should be made to the Secretary, 27a Cavendish-square. Jewel contributions should be sent to Messrs. Cartier, Bond-street.

The American Red Cross has sent £10,000 to the British Red Cross for the Scottish Women's Hospitals. It is to be followed later by a second £10,000.

The Pioneer Players.

"Romanticismo" was given by the Pioneer Players at the King's Hall Covent Garden on the 14th inst. The play deals with the effort of Lombardy and Venice to throw off the Austrian yoke, and provides many dramatic scenes. Mr. Cowley Wright did good work as the hero who gave his life for his country, and although the translated text made it difficult for him not to appear a little stilted at times, yet the sentiment undoubtedly appealed to the crowded audience. Miss Ruth Bower as the devoted young wife, Mr. Leslie Howard as the light-hearted young nephew—but, withal, a true patriot—Miss Raleigh as the Austrian mother of the hero, and Mr. Norman V. Norman as the Austrian official, were all excellent. The costumes of 1854 were charming, and Miss Craig's production was, as usual, very effective.

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Great And Immediate Success of Wonderful New Device.

Varicose Veins, which make life a veritable burden to so many thousands of sufferers, have so long defied successful treatment and care that many will be slow to credit the remarkably good news just announced. It is true, nevertheless, that a famous London Surgical Appliance Maker has at last succeeded in inventing and perfecting a really wonderful device that not only supports and eases swollen veins, but steadily reduces all swelling and inflammation and gradually restores the normal venous circulation.

The wonderful new device is a very triumph of anatomical design and construction, and already thousands are benefiting by it after years of suffering and anxiety. Orders are simply pouring in from people who have heard of it from friends who in gratitude for the great relief obtained from Mr. D. M. Cooper's great Invention have considered it their bounden duty to recommend it. Sufferers from Varicose Veins, Thrombosis, Phlebitis and other extremely painful and highly dangerous venous conditions should not hesitate a moment in consulting Mr. D. M. Cooper personally or by post if they wish to obtain the relief and permanent cure of their troubles. Busy as he is, he is always glad to give the benefit of his unique experience and rare surgical knowledge to all sufferers from Varicose Veins, and you will be wise to write or call upon him at once.

His device is the result of years of specialised study in this direction, and next only to its novelty of design and construction is its simplicity. It is light and easy to wear, is modest in price, and, moreover, is sent on approval. If you are afflicted with Varicose Veins in any degree, do not neglect them, for serious and even fatal complications may supervene. Write to-day (a post-card will do) to Mr. D. M. Cooper (Dept. 913), 124, Holborn, London, E.C. 1 (next door to Gamage's).

Mr. Cooper can be seen personally every day (except Saturday), from 11 to 1 and 2 to 4.

(ADVT.) [*Sanalak, Ltd.*]

Women's Rations.

Mr. Clynes informs Mr. Bowerman in the Parliamentary Papers that the question of extending supplementary meat rations to women conductors of omnibuses and tramcars was under consideration along with similar claims on behalf of women doing the work of men, and a decision would be communicated to all Food Control Committees as soon as possible.

DELICIOUS FRENCH COFFEE.

RED WHITE & BLUE

For Breakfast & after Dinner.

In making, use LESS QUANTITY, it being so much stronger than ORDINARY COFFEE.

THE COMMON CAUSE.

POSTAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

British Isles, 6s. 6d.....Abroad, 8s. 8d. per annum.

All Business Communications *to be addressed to The Manager,* The Common Cause, *Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, W. 1, and all* Advertisements *must reach the Office not later than first post on Wednesday.*

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	One Insertion: £ s. d.	*13 or more insertions:* £ s. d.
Whole Page -	10 0 0	9 0 0
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20	1 6	4 0	7 6
30	2 3	6 3	12 0
40	3 0	8 6	16 0

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Association of Advertising Women. — Meeting at the Emerson Club, 19, Buckingham-street, Strand, Monday, April 22nd, at 8.30 p.m. Mrs. Alys Russell on "Women's Opportunities." Business women cordially invited.

EDUCATIONAL.

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)
REGENT'S PARK, N.W. 1.
Principal: Miss M. J. TUKE, M.A.
FOR RESIDENT and DAY STUDENTS.
DEGREE COURSES IN ARTS AND SCIENCE
SECONDARY TRAINING DEPARTMENT.
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUCTION IN HYGIENE.
TRAINING IN SOCIAL WORK.
For particulars of Scholarships and Bursaries, and for the College Calendar, apply to THE PRINCIPAL.

Lindum House, Bexhill-on-Sea.—Home School on Progressive Thought lines. Large garden, cricket field, sea bathing; all exams. Special care given to backward and delicate girls.—Principal: Miss Richardson, B.A.

Trained Teacher is forming classes (afternoon) in Rhythmical Gymnastics. Special experience with delicate pupils.—Miss Thompson, 9, Grafton-st., W.

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Aeroplane Construction.—Educated women, 18-35, are invited to call or write with reference to a short free course of training in Oxy-Acetylene Welding. A large number of women have taken this training successfully and obtained good posts. Work can be guaranteed immediately on completion of training.—Women's Service, 58, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

[Continued on page 12.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

Continued from page 11.]

LADY with own means, to cook and run house for five land-workers in Herts. Free lodging only.—Dunlop, Standon, Ware.

POSITIONS VACANT.

FOR Correspondence and Secretarial Duties, Lady wanted. Shorthand, Typewriting, some knowledge of French, for West-End Art Gallery.—Write Box 556, c/o Hooper & Batty Ltd., 15, Walbrook, E.C. 4.

WANTED.—Lady cook for country house, other ladies kept. Kitchenmaid. Six in family.—Address Woodgate, Danehill.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Strong, active woman, ready now to learn the business of Baker and Roundsman, and so to take the place of a last man being called up in a small baker's business in Sussex, carried on by a widow.—Apply Woodgate, Danehill, Sussex.

WANTED.—Capable Lady Cook for boarding house, must be economical and have knowledge of present-day cookery.—Apply St. Winifred's, Rhos-on-Sea, Colwyn Bay.

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WANTED.—LADIES AS REPRESENTATIVES to a well-known old-established Insurance Company. An entirely new opening for women workers; whole or part time. Excellent prospects.—For particulars write Miss Rochford, c/o Common Cause Office, Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, W. 1.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Liberal women organisers for new electorate.—Apply, Sec., Liberal Women's Comm., 122, Victoria-street, S.W. 1.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

GOLD, SILVER, AND BRASS can be cleaned in half the ordinary time by the Ayah Polishing Cloth. This cloth is used by jewellers in restoring lustre to the finest jewellery. No soiling of hands. 1s. 3d., post free, from The Pioneer Manufacturing Co., 23, Paternoster-sq., London, E.C.

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GARDENING FOR WOMEN.—Practical training; vegetable, fruit, and flower growing. Month or term. Healthy outdoor life; from 60 gns. per annum. Students can enter any date. Visitors received if accommodation permits.—Illustrated prospectus of Peake-Ridley, Udimore, near Rye, Sussex.

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INCOME-TAX Abatements.—Claims for return of excess tax made out by Miss C. A. Moffett, B.A., 9, Somerset-rd., Handsworth Wood, Birmingham.

"MORE MONEY TO SPEND" (Income Tax Recovery and Adjustment).—Send postcard for this booklet to Mrs. Ayres Purdie, Women Taxpayers' Agency, Campden House, 3, Kingsway. 'Phone, Central 6049.

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Individual Tuition given to Each Pupil.
Call and inspect our mechanical class rooms, which are fully equipped for practical training. Driving and mechanism is thoroughly taught by a competent staff.

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THE BEST CORSET BODICE for WOMEN WORKERS
NURSES, MUNITION MAKERS, GARDENERS, Etc.
Adequate support WITHOUT bones.
Made in two qualities to customers' own measurements.
Corset Netting - 10/- } *Post free*
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Send Bust, Waist, Hips, and D to E.
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ELECTROLYSIS for removal of superfluous hair, moles, etc. Face Massage and Electrical Hair Treatment. Lessons given and Certificates granted. Address Miss Theakston, 54, Devonshire-street, W. 1.

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ATHEENIC WOVEN UNDERWEAR.—Buy your summer Underware direct from the Mills. Supplied in all sizes. Guaranteed Unshrinkable. Write makers for patterns and prices.—Dept. 10, Atheenic Mills, Hawick, Scotland.

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Up to 7s. per tooth pinned on vulcanite 12s. on silver; 15s. on gold; £2 on platinum. Also highest value given for Old Gold and Silver Jewellery. Any condition (broken or otherwise). Cash or offer by return. If offer not accepted, parcel returned post free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mention "Common Cause."
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Established 1850.

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"COMMON CAUSE" Fountain Pens, price 5s. 6d. each. Non-leakable, can be carried in any position. Solid 14-carat gold nib. Apply, sending P.O. for 5s. 8d. (2d. being for postage), to the Manager, "Common Cause," Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, W. 1.

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IRISH LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELS, with Shamrock, damask, hemstitched ends, 22 by 40 inches, good reliable quality, four for 11s., postage 6d. Send for Bargain List, free.—Hutton's, 159, Larne, Ireland.

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Direct from the Makers. Special light weights for Ladies wear—all shades. *Patterns and Prices on Application.*
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